North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851. NO. 40.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

SNOW HILL ACADEMY.

THE Ninth Session of this institution will commence in the

New Building,

on the Hill, on monday the 24th of March next.

In this institution young men are prepared for College or fitted for the ordinary duties of active life. At the urgent solicitation of the friends and patrons of the School, I will continue to act as instructor of the same, relying and confiding upon the good will and approbation of an enlightened community for encouragement and support. The discipline will be found to be mild and efficient, and every attention is paid to the intellectual and moral improvement of the student.

Good board can be obtained in or near the village at rates ranging from $3 to $7 per month, washing included.

TERMS.

Greek, Latin, and Mathematics,	$12 per ses. of 5 mo.	
Higher English, branches	8 "	" do
Lower English,	6 "	" do

No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. No deviation from the above rates.

A. H. DOWELL, *Principal.*

Snow Hill. Feb. 25th, 1851. 38—4w.

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpasssed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va.

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

KERR & MARBURY.

Successors to James P. Smith,
Importers and Dealers in
China, Cut, Pressed and Plain Glass,
AND EARTHERN WARE,
Lamps, Looking Glasses, Brittannia and Silver Plated Ware, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, &c.
Sign of the Octagon Pitcher,
SYCAMORE STREET,
Petersburg, Va.

Are receiving their Spring supply, embracing a large, new and handsome assortment of all kinds of articles usually to be found in such establishments. They are prepared to offer goods at as low rates as any similiar House North. An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 26, 1851. 34—3t.

REMOVAL.

WM. G. NOBLE takes this means to inform his friends in North Carolina, that he continues with
Cameron, Hayward and Edwards,
(Late Lindsley, Cameron & Hayward,)
who have removed to
No. 161, Broadway, New York,
adjoining Rathbun's Hotel, and are now opening and will continue to receive by every Steamer from Europe the
Newest, Richest and most desirable styles of
French, German, English, Italian, India Silk and
FANCY GOODS,
to be found in this market. He particularly invites an examination by Merchants visiting the city, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Orders will meet with strict attention.

New York, Feb. 20, 1850. 32—4w.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

LATEST FASHIONS.
OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere. Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.

For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Burrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C.
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

LAW SCHOOL,

AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.
ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

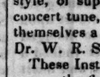
WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its operations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			$18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

To all Whom may concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B.—JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent.

BURR PECK.

February 8, 1851. 29—

Muster Rolls of the War of 1812.

IN PRESS at the Raleigh Times Printing Office, and will shortly be published, the Muster Rolls of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, detached from the Militia of North Carolina, under requisitions from the President of the United States. Published in pursuance of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of January 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

The work will make, probably, upwards of 100 pages, and will be out in about three weeks. A limited number of extra copes will be printed, and may be obtained on application to this office. Price one dollar per copy.

Persons at a distance, sending the money, will have the works mailed to their address.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1851. 32—3t.

PEPSIN,

The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,

WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, we have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

CONFECTIONARIES,

FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.
Sam'l. H. Marks,

Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unp ecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 36—

To my Friends and Customers at CHAPEL HILL. I shall visit the Hill immediately after my return from the North, to take measures of such gentlemen as desire us to furhish their Clothing for the approaching Commencement. My purpose is to be at Miss Ann Hilliards on or about the 26th or 27th of March.

THOS. M. OLIVER,
Or OLIVER & PROCTER,
Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, March 15, 1851. 38—

Sale of Land,

ON Saturday the 22d of March instant, I shall sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, at Rolesville, all the lands on the east side of the old stage road, belonging to the estate of Cyrus Whitaker, dec'd, known as the Ezell land—part of which is the old mill-pond tract. MARY WHITAKER, *Executor.*

March 1, 1851. 37—td.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

BRUCE'S

Improved Morticeing Machine.

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

See R. R. R R.

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Printer Wanted.

A GOOD Journeyman printer is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor of the *Democrat*, Graham, N. C.

March 19, 1851. 39—3t.

Fresh Garden Seed.

OF all the popular Varieties this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

January 30, 1851. 26—3m

City Tax List.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the first day of April next, to take the City Tax List for the current year, according to law. WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, March 6th, 1851. 36—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco.

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* o the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also. Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly and, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c, &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Fine Fancy Cass. Pants

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pants, cannot be beat.

E. L. HARDING & o.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh. Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Received to-day by Express.

A BEAUTIFUL lot of Moleskin and Beaver Hats, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 7—

Swedes Iron and Nails

1 1-2 TONS, Swedes Iron 2 to 8 inches wide, 2000 lbs. Nails and Brads, 4 to 40. For sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 29, 1851. 27—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
And the best Imported Cegars,
May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh. Nov 9. 842—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Robinson's Shoes,

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by F. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

MUSIC.

AT the North Carolina Music Store, received this day, another supply of new and fashionable Music, a lot of fine Guitars, and fine Cocoa-wood Flutes, by

K. W. PETERSILIA.

February 15, 1851. 30—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NEW BOOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffiman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

January 1, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST ec eived and for Sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 19, 1850. 15—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever ex hibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Perfumed Matches,

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they ar free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19 16—

Swords Pocket Almanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at

TURNER'S
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find
Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as chea elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850 5—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qtin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 831—

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c. PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct 9, 1850. 836

Wines and Brandies.
Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD. & CO. 6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, FOR which the market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834

Brown Sheetings and Spun Cotton.

2000 YARDS 4-4 Brown Sheeting's, by the Bale or piece. 150 Bunches Spun Cotton, Nos. 4 to 16. For sale by J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

Yeast Powders.

TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19, 1850. 16—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale yd

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Just Received.

1 Hhd. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats

A FIRST rate assortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 18, 1851. 23—

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville street.
A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind.
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

FALL STOCK. 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine
Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,
Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented. R. TUCKER & SON,

No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

By Adam's Express

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839 tf.

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

LAW NOTICE.

D. K McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1. 1851. tf

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthly s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th. 1851. 29—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER supply just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

By Express To-Day.

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1850. 27—

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by R. TUCKER, & SON,

February 14, 1851. 30—

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at

HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 3

New Rice,

JUST Received, and for sale by

R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1851. 27—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 287—

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin, at E. L. HARDING & CO'S.

January 18, 1851. 23—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

SPEECH OF MR. BROGDEN,
OF WAYNE,

Delivered in the House of Comment of the General Assembly of North Carolina, December 30th, 1850, on the subject of Equal Suffrage.

Mr. Speaker: The bill now before the House is of vast importance to a large and respectable portion of the people of North Carolina. It is one in which they feel a deep and zealous interest. It is the main great pillar which forms the base of the noble edifice of a representative government. It is the political ark freighted with the fairest hopes and the brightest prospects of freemen. This question is intimately connected with the cardinal principles which lie at the foundation of free institutions. Its magnitude is properly appreciated by the votaries of freedom, wherever the lights of truth and intellectual knowledge have been diffused.

Justice and equality are the chief elements which form the true basis of liberty. Justice is the queen of virtues. Equality is the escutcheon of sovereignty. The intrinsic value of the elective franchise is above all price. It is the sure fulcrum in the lofty and magnificent fabric of freedom. It is a star in the political firmament, whose refulgent glare will light up the road of justice. Its high moral power will be realized by the benign influences of the enlightened age in which it is our destiny to live. Great events are on the wing, casting their shadows before. The march of mind is onward, in the improvement of the moral, social, and political condition of mankind. It is the part of wisdom to make such improvements of our fundamental laws, as time and experience may prove to be necessary. This course seems to be best adapted to remedy human errors and imperfections, and is sanctioned by the soundest dictates of reason and philosophy.

According to the theory of our government, all political power resides with the people. The truth of this axiom will be readily admitted by every intelligent citizen. But the middle clause, of the third section, of the first article, of our present Constitution, does not seem to harmonize with this brond declaration. The clause in the section to which I refer is as follows:

"All freemen of the age of twenty-one years, (except as is hereinafter declared,) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State, twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and possessed of a freehold within the same district, of fifty acres of land, for six months next before and at the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate."

It is evident that here is a restriction to the exercise of the right of electors to vote for Senators, which is incongruent with the first section of the Constitution: "That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people only." Here the people are declared to be the source of all political power; and still there is a limitation to the full and free exercise of sovereignty, which is in contravention to a portion of the people's power.

Why should the political privileges of a large portion of the free white citizens of North Carolina, be defined by the kind or quantity of property which they may happen to own? Does it comport with the genius of a republican government, to deprive one portion of her citizens of the inestimable right of suffrage, because they do not possess a property qualification? In my opinion it does not. Intelligence and virtue should be duly prized. These essential attributes, with industry and prudence, are the main tests of merit. Idleness and leisure often lead to wickedness, immorality, and vice.

If any man supposes that the Constitution of North Carolina is so perfect, that no alteration in any part of it would make it better, he differs in opinion with a great majority of the people of the State.

The Constitution was formed by as wise and patriotic a body of men, according to the number, as ever assembled together on any occasion, in North Carolina; but they were men who were agreeing upon the mode in which a new and untried experiment in government should be made. With but limited experience in the working of a Government, founded on principles of popular sovereignty, it is astonishing that their work is as perfect as it is; that it is so well adapted "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

But, Sir, the Constitution did not come from the hands of its founders perfect in all its parts. It seems to be proper, therefore, that it should be amended, after its defects have been ascertained by experience, so as to adapt it more and more to the objects which its framers had in view in establishing it; and especially should it be amended, whenever it is found to contravene those principles upon which our Government is founded. I am satisfied that experience has proved its defects, and that public opinion calls loudly for its amendment. In the language of that great statesman, Burke: "Government is a contrivance of human wisdom, to provide for human wants." It is the duty of a good Government, to provide for the security and protection of all its honest citizens, in the free enjoyment of their rights. Allegiance and protection are in their nature reciprocal, and one should not be claimed if the other is refused.

Equality is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty. It imparts to the star-spangled banner its glory, and to the American citizen his port of noble bearing in every land. It is fast sending the blessing of liberty to the friends of justice; and it is the lamp of hope that will lead them on to triumph. In the language of Goldsmith:

"Hope, like the glimmering taper's light,
Adorns and cheers the way;
And still, as darker grows the night,
Emits a brighter ray."

Hope is the elysian of the soul. It remains as a Heavenly messenger, ministering comfort and consolation to our troubled spirits, when every other delightful prospect has left us. It is the harbinger of peace, clothed in the habiliments of purity. But I will not digress.

In 1835, when our Constitution was amended, the question of Equal Suffrage was not brought before the people. If it had been submitted to them at that time, for ratification or rejection, as the other amendments to the Constitution were, there is very little doubt but that a majority of the voters in the State, would have been found in favor of the adoption of this great fundamental principle of freedom. It is in perfect harmony with the primary maxims of liberty, and accords with the plainest doctrines of republican simplicity.

The elective franchise is the highest functionary of sovereignty. Equality of political rights is the palladium of liberty and independence. May they never be severed by the hands of fate! This is the rock of our trust, the cloud by day and pillar of fire by night, that shall continue to guide us onward forever in the career of happiness and true glory. Political equality is the essence of social happiness, in every land where the glorious rays of civilization have shed their refulgence. It cheers the poor man, while contemplating his humble condition in life, with the pleasing reflection that he is entitled to exercise the rights of a free man at the omnipotent ballot-box. No other theme can exercise such vast and powerful influence over the faculty of the mind, as the sentiment of liberty. No other subject can excite such ardent emotions of pleasure, or arouse such lively sensations in the human breast. It fills the heart of every patriot with veneration for his country, and love for her free institutions. It has been well said:

"The greatest glory of a freeborn people,
Is to transmit that freedom to their children."

The first sentence in our Constitution conveys, in theory, the idea of perfect political equality; but it is too vague and indefinite to apply to every department of power. Some of the greatest tyrants who have ever reigned in the tide of time, and who have essayed to rule empires and kingdoms by unjust and arbitrary power, have professed the name of Republican, while their deeds did not comport with their professions. The mere profession of the name, without the tenets and principles which form the creed of a republican, is a generality that would embrace a Caesar, a Cromwell, and a Bonaparte. After two hundred years of monarchy, Rome banished the Tarquins, and for five centuries was a Republic of patricians, oppressing and plundering a plebian race of fellow citizens, who had no other rights than to pay taxes, till the soil for their superiors, make war on the savages and enlarge the borders of the Republic. Venice, Genoa, England, and Holland, in their turn, were republics after this same Roman fashion. But it was the representation, and not the substance of freedom. The great body of the people of those misgoverned empires and kingdoms, were deprived of the free exercise and enjoyment of the blessings of civil and religious liberty; and they were forced to submit to the oppressive tyranny and despotism of their rulers.

In an absolute despotism, where the people are compelled to submit to the arbitrary power of unfeeling tyrants, the name of liberty produces but little effect.

If a man must own a certain kind and quantity of property to entitle him to the right of suffrage, the inference might be drawn from this proposition, that the larger amount of one kind of property a man owns, the more sway he is entitled to exercise in the direction of public affairs. This is the doctrine upon which aristocracy rests. It is too nearly identified with the creed of a princely and regal government to receive any favor in this country. It is the primary rule of aristocracy, that "property is the test of merit."

This at once establishes a wide moral distinction between the fortunate and the unfortunate, and if carried into political practice, will create two distinct and separate orders in opposition to each other. This would produce the most disastrous consequences, fatal to the peace and happiness of the country. It would lead to intestine dissensions and anarchy.

If we examine the various modes in which property is acquired, the fallacy of the principle, that it is the test of merit, will appear sufficiently evident.

In nearly every kingdom of Europe, property is not only hereditary, but limited in its descent by the right of primogeniture, which gives to the eldest born son the whole real estate which his father inherited. Apply the maxim of a property qualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage, to this right of descent and primogeniture, and it follows, first, that the mere possession of what a man had no agency whatever in acquiring is a test of his merit; and, secondly, that the first born son monopolizes all the merit of the family. The younger sons are, of course, according to the property qualification, a set of contemptible fellows, and should not be permitted to keep company with their meritorious elder brother.

As, however, the right of the first born was one of the first roots of aristocracy that was plucked forth from the soil of liberty in this country; it may be urged that the test of a property qualification for the right of voting, cannot be applied to property, inherited from our ancestors, or to the monopoly of the first born son.

Although it may be justly asserted that the maxim of a property qualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage is a sweeping one, without exception or reservation, yet I am perfectly willing to test it by its application to our peculiar institutions. On that, or any other ground, I am willing to meet the question; and setting aside hereditary property of every kind and degree to consider it exclusively in its application to property acquired by the inidvidual holder.

If property is a test of merit, and a qualification for voting, then it follows, as a direct necessary conclusion, that the more property a man acquires, the greater his merit and political privilege. Every dollar added to his store increases his merit and privilege, and every dollar he loses or spends, is so much abstracted from his height and worth—his influence and power—as a member of the community. If this proposition be taken as correct, in its practical bearings on our system of government and civil polity, in order to estimate the value and political strength of a man, his dollars or acres must be counted, and thus the only standard of virtue, integrity, or intelligence, will be that of a Wall street Broker, in the city of New York, where a man is called "good" in proportion to the amount of his money. Such self-evident absurdities would be totally beneath notice or argument, were it not for the purpose of making some exposition of the fallaciousness of the doctrine of a property qualification for the right of suffrage. It is entirely too absurd to merit a sesious refutation. It is the creed of royalty, the spirit and essence of aristocracy, and the bane of republican liberty. But to go to the end of the string of absurd conclusions; growing out of this anti-social and anti-republican question; who are the men that, generally speaking, amass the largest fortunes in the world? Are they more wise and virtuous than the rest of mankind? Are they statesmen or philosophers? Are they patriots or philanthropists? Have they ever spilled their blood in defence of their country's rights? Or have they ever displayed their heroism on the perilous field of battle?

I know nothing of Rothschild, of England; but according to the property qualification doctrine, he must be the most meritorious and exercise greater political influence than almost any other man in the world, having the disposal of the greatest capital. I cannot, indeed, find any very brilliant actions, any singularly good deeds, to the credit of Rothschild; but according to the proposition upon which I am commenting, he would be entitled to take the place of all the apostles and saints in the calendar, for he is probably a hundred times richer than any of them. John Jacob Astor, who died a few years ago, in New York, was a richer man than he who was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—the illustrious George Washington. And Stephen Girard, was worth more money than all the Franklins and Shermans of the heroic age of America. I am not speaking in any spirit of dislike or unkindness of those who have the good fortune to enjoy the ownership of extensive possessions and millions of dollars. I like to know of the prosperity and happiness of all mankind. I esteem industry and perseverance in any lawful and peaceable vocation in life. I am in favor of the honest and quiet accumulation of wealth. The acquirement of property, by frugality and prudence, is a laudable object. It is wisely ordained, in the dispensations of nature, that he who would reap well, must sow well. God helps those who help themselves. Idleness is the refuge of weak minds, and the holyday of fools. Fame is conferred as the recompense of labor and perseverance. But the first step to greatness is to be honest. Rectitude of will is the greatest ornament of the mind.

It is the glory and excellence of our institutions that truth, honesty, industry, intelligence, and virtue, are the main elements which constitute merit and distinction. These ennobling principles are the only genuine sources of worth.

The prejudice of dark ages, when a false aristocracy contemned labor in any form as a dishonorable necessity, is passing away, and should have no place in a philosophical or republican mind. To determine a man's position in society by the honest calling he follows in life, is as contrary to justice and good sense as it is to the genius of our political institutions. The petty distinctions of social rank excite the deserved ridicule of calm observers from other lands. Nothing can be more absurd than pride of family, in people who scarcely know the birth place of their grand-fathers; or assertion of superior merit by the lawyer, or doctor, or merchant, over the farmer, or blacksmith, or carpenter, or shoemaker; or by the professional man over either, when he is in reality the paid servant of all.

We are members of the same body, necessarily dependent upon, and contributive to each other's well-being. To look down upon a neighbor because his way of serving the community differs from our own, is to despise ourselves.

It may be said that our Constitution was formed for the protection of political rights—for the security of liberty and equality—for the advancement of science and learning—and for the promotion of the social convenience and political welfare of the people. We live in a government, whose basis is the virtue and intelligence of the people—whose end their happiness and improvement.

Let us then recognize this truth that "knowledge is power," and religion its beacon light. Let us "know that freedom is bliss," and that its inestimable blessings may be enjoyed by all.

Since the days of lord Bacon, the mighty and invincible truth is fixed, that all things are subject to reason and discussion. This fact is verified by time and experience. The people are the keepers of our political treasures—the solvers of the great problem of the fitness of man for self-government.

Political favor is a reward from the people; the forms of the social compact is the work of the people. They are the emanations of that sovereignty whose voice is expressed by public opinion.

I hold that political power emanates from the people—that it is inherent in them, and cannot be lawfully taken away—that it may be delegated for special purposes, and at all times is subject to be controlled in the hands of agents, through the inalienable right of instruction; and that a few primitive principles springing up spontaneously in the consciousness of a free people, are their infallible guides in the exercise of sovereignty. Who are the people? Those who have an interest in the country and its institutions; but whether that interest be tested by a possession of property, a title in the soil, or by personal services as a citizen, forms no part of my inquiry.

I believe in a free, intelligent, and independent people. This is a part of my credentials of orthodoxy. In the language of that exemplar and Apostle of Republican Liberty—Thomas Jefferson, "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man." How precious the name of liberty sounds in every patriot's ear! It is indelibly impressed upon their minds by all the recollections of the past, and all the hopes for the future. North Carolina is the birth-place of freedom.

Carolinians love their liberty,
Their country, and their God,
No kingly power shall make them cower,
They dread no tyran"s nod;
Their happy country's destiny
Is ever to be free,
And they'll fight for every right,
For their land and liberty.

There is a charm in the name of liberty which no other word has the power to impart. It is the prelude of concord, harmony and tranquility; and its attractive influence is acknowledged by all its votaries. It is justly entitled to more lasting regard than all other political appellations. It is endeared to the people by every consideration which can excite emotions of patriotism. If any evidence were wanting of the beneficial effect on the social happiness of the people, produced by their perfect political equality, and the invaluable benefits received under a government where they enjoy equal political rights, it may be found by reference to the oldest republic on earth. I refer to San Marinia, a small republic in Italy, between the Appennines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 70,000. The republic was founded more than fourteen hundred years ago on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent chosen by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated; on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice. This is a concise history of one of the oldest and happiest of foreign governments; and it is a conclusive argument in favor of political equality.

The expediency of amending the Constitution of North Carolina is so evident, that it addresses itself to the serious consideration of every friend of equal rights. I am aware of the difficulties apprehended from tampering with the Constitution, but I think they are counterbalanced by the causes which exist. The injustice of depriving a free white citizen of any of his political privileges, on account of his secular possessions, is begining to be universally felt and acknowledged. Is he to be excluded from the exercise of the inestimable right of suffrage,

"Because he owns no acres broad,
And wears a ragged coat?"

Is he to be deprived of the greatest boon of freedom, and not allowed to enjoy the blessings which nature designed, on account of his situation in life? Has he no political rights because he is destined to occupy an humble position in the community? Our forefathers cast off the burdensome yoke imposed upon them by the mother country, that they might enjoy civil and religious liberty. "Taxation without representation" was considered one of the most grievous oppressions inflicted by British tyranny upon the (then) colonies; it caused a seven years' war with Old England; and is it not passing strange that old habits and prejudices should have succeeded in engrafting one of the features of English despotism, so justly detestable even during our colonial servitude, upon the Constitution of North Carolina? It is certainly well calculated to excite surprise that any State in the American Union should have adopted the old English doctrine that "property should govern." It is indeed astonishing that any portion of those who claim to be the friends of freedom and justice, should consent to tax free citizens for the support of a Government in which they are allowed no part or lot in organizing, and in enforcing their obedience to laws in which they had no voice in enacting. This aristocratic principle, which abridges the constitutional rights of so large a portion of our fellow citizens, will be expunged from the Constitution of this State. It is a relic of British toryism, equally at war with the spirit of liberty and the letter of the American Constitution.

Sir, where is the real value of earthly power to be found? Look at the history of some of the greatest heroes and conquerors that have ever lived, either in ancient or modern times, and see the sad termination of their respective careers.

Look at Alexander, who, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of millions, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Look at Hannibal, who, after having to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps, and having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped three bushels of golden rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundations quake, fled from his country, being hated by those who once exultingly united his name to that of their God, and called him Hanni Baal, and died at last by poison administered by his own hands, unlamented and unwept in a foreign land.

Look at Caesar, who, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Look at Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name—after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which did not or could not bring him aid.

Thus these four men, who, each in turn, made nations tremble, by their simple tread, severally died—one, as some suppose, by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile!

But I will not further indulge in a digression from the question now before the House. The history of other States will show that many of them have reformed their respective Constitutions. Almost all of the original thirteen States of the Union have amended their Constitutions; and several of the States which have been admitted into the Union, long since the National Constitution was adopted, have reformed their fundamental codes. Within the last four years some of our sister States have amended their Constitutions; and it may be said that every other State, whose Constitution has been amended since its original adoption, has abolished all property qualifications for the exercise of the elective franchise, if any such ever existed, and all free white citizens, who have paid public taxes, enjoy perfect equality at the ballot box.

The Constitution of the United States has been amended since it was adopted in 1787. At the first session of the first Congress, assembled after the formation of the National Constitution, in the city of New York, on the 4th of March, 1789, Congress proposed to the Legislatures of the several States twelve amendments to the Constitution, ten of which, only, were adopted. These amendments were severally ratified by the constitutional number of States, on the 15th day of December, 1791.

The eleventh amendment, which was proposed at the first session of the third Congress, was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of Congress, dated 8th January, 1798, to have been adopted by three fourths, the constitutional number of States. The twelfth amendment, which was proposed at the first session of the eighth Congress, was adopted by three fourths, the constitutional number of States, in the year 1804.

Another amendment was proposed at the second session of the eleventh Congress, but not having been ratified by a sufficient number of States, has not yet become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. I state these facts for the purpose of showing that twelve separate amendments have been adopted as part of our National Constitution.

The Constitution of North Carolina prescribes the mode of its amendment by the General Assembly. I am therefore in favor of the bill to amend the Constitution by legislative enactment. That part of our Constitution concerning the manner in which it may be amended by the Legislature, says:

"No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a Bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively; nor shall any alteration take place until the Bill so agreed to shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly, shall be agreed to in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times, on three several days, in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the Amendment or Amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State; and if, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution."

Here is the mode prescribed in the Constitution by which it may be amended. Here is sufficient evidence of the wisdom and prudence of those who formed it. The restraints in the Constitution, in relation to the manner in which it may be amended, were intended to protect it against any hasty alteration.

I feel incompetent to give a better exposition of my opinions on a reform of our Constitution, than is contained in Governor Reid's admirable and truthful address to the people of North Carolina, dated June 28th, 1850. I will make a concise quotation from this patriotic address:

"What is the dearest privilege of an American citizen? It is to exercise the great and inestimable right of suffrage. In advocating this reform I do not now, nor have I at any time, proposed to change the *basis* of Representation for either the Senate or the House of Commons. Let that remain as it is. What I propose is, *to permit every man who is now entitled to vote for the Commons, to vote also for the Senate.* Is this right? I might call your attention to the fact that this odious distinction does not exist in any other State of this Union. As the Constitution now stands, a man cannot vote for the Senate unless he owns a freehold of fifty acres of land. This is unjust, even between landholder and landholder. One man owns fifty acres worth $35; he can vote for the Senate, while another man may own one acre worth ten thousand dollars, yet the latter cannot vote for the Senate. It is still more unjust between those who own land, and those who do not. It is not to take the right of voting from the landholder, but it is to extend the right of suffrage to another meritorious and virtuous class of our own fellow-citizens. All experience has shown that the mere fact that a man owns land, does not make him more wise, more pure, or more patriotic. It is a slander upon the merits and character of this virtuous class of our citizens to say they would enact iniquitous laws to plunder the landholders. There are many of our citizens who own property, and yet are not landholders; and no men would go farther to protect the rights of property of every description. A large portion of our enterprising young men, and of our industrious farmers and mechanics, do not own fifty acres of land. These men will never attempt to impose on the landed interest, because they intend, as soon as it is compatible with their convenience or ability, to possess themselves of land—not by the unholy means of plundering their neighbors, but by purchase with the proceeds of their honest industry."

These are the excellent sentiments of an eminent statesman. They are the opinions of that true-hearted patriot, David S. Reid, the honored advocate of Equal Suffrage. His fame belongs to his State; and his public acts will form an important record in her future history. He will be admired for the candor and steadiness of purpose with which he has advocated and sustained the cause of equal political rights. He has evinced his veneration for the principles of liberty and justice, and he will be justly esteemed as a public benefactor. But Governor Reid needs no eulogy from me. His reputation for honesty, fidelity, and generosity, will be as durable as the honor of his State. My affection for North Carolina has "grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength.' I venerate the patriotism and valor of those who pledged upon the altar of their country, "their lives, their fortunes, and their most sacred honor," to maintain and defend the principles of liberty. On the soil of North Carolina the banner of freedom was first unfurled. She was the first colony, on the continent of North America, to throw off the yoke of British tyranny and assert her independence. Her attachment to liberty has been strengthened by time and experience. She is in fact "the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

The glories of her ancient name,
The memories of her lofty past,
Her brilliant hopes of future fame,
Cling round her yet, still firm and fast.

Let us remember that our fore-fathers reared in this blessed land "a nobler monument than Egypt hath piled in her brick mountains over dead kings"—its base was sprinkled with blood and tears; upon its cloud-crowned summit, upon freedom's cap-stone, now rests the ark of truth and right; a weariless watch must we keep lest the foundations be upturned, and the lofty pile tumbled into a chaos of corruption. Our altars and our homes, rescued from a despot's grasp, in an age of toil and fear, are to be guarded alike from foes without and spoilers within. If the pillars of liberty's temple are ever to be overthrown, let us leave our public acts as enduring monuments of our efforts to secure and perpetuate the invaluable privileges, which our fore-fathers toiled to gain.

Let us not be unmindful of the hardships and dangers they endured in the attainment of the liberty we now enjoy. Let us preserve untarnished the reputation of our patriotic ancestors. Liberty has ever been highly prized, in ancient and modern times.

It is the greatest reward of patriotism, and stamped with the seal of God's approbation, its destiny is unfaltering progress. Its foundations are truth and justice, and they are powers that ever stand;

"They build their temples in the soul,
They work with God's right hand."

I am for the promotion of intellectual improvement, and for the extension of science.

The education of the people is the first aim and duty of all republican systems. It is essential to that equality which is the very essence of Republics. It is as necessary as the abolition of primogeniture, or any of the special privileges of the favored few. I hold that a Republic is the best form of Government for all classes of men. It is the least complex and artificial of all political organizations. It brings the condition and relations of men nearest to that original state of purity, equality and social harmony, in which God and Nature designed the human family to live. It resolves Government into the elements which draw men together in social relations, and guides and direct them in the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness.

It is my established purpose to maintain, in all their pristine purity, the principles upon which our free institutions are based.

I am in favor of the bill to amend our Constitution, so as to place all the voters for members of both Houses of the State Legislature, on a perfect equality at the ballot-box. The right of suffrage is the heritage of freedom, and it is her brightest diadem.

I stand now where I have stood in former times. I stand upon the great bulwark of republican liberty. I stand upon the conservative principles of the elective franchise. I stand upon the platform of "Constitutional liberty and equality"—a platform broad enough, and firm enough, to sustain the rights the people, and to uphold every interest in this vast Republic.

I wish no higher honor than to give an impetus to this mighty movement. I wish no greater fame than to aid in laying one stone in this mighty fabric, beneath which the people of North Carolina will repose in peace and happiness, long after we shall have departed, and our names shall be forgotten.

MR. WEBSTER AND HIS TEACHER.

Col. James Tappan, a venerable citizen of Gloucester, Massachusetts, now 84 years of age, recently addressed a letter to the Hon. Daniel Webster, reminding him that more than sixty years ago, he (Mr. W.) was one of his pupils when he taught school at 'New Salisbury.' The Gloucester News publishes Mr. Webster's prompt answer to his old friend and early teacher, and remarks:

"We doubt if any letter that Mr. Webster has written to public bodies, or any of the thousand great and noble acts of his life, reflect more credit upon him than this kind letter and generous gift to his aged and unfortunate old school master." It is indeed a beautiful letter, alike honorable to the head and heart of the writer; and, as the editor of the News remarks, "at a time when envy and malice are dealing blows from all quarters at America's greatest statesman, when his public course is decried and execrated by political opponents and the basest charges are brought against his moral character," it sheds upon his name and character a fresh glory, that, long after his petty traducers shall be dead and forgotten, will remain undimmed in the hearts of his countrymen. Here is the letter of Mr. Webster, and its *value* and interest are enhanced by the fact that no allusion is made in it to an enclosed fifty dollar bank note:

Washington, Feb. 26, 1851.

Master Tappan: I thank you for your letter, and am rejoiced to hear that you are yet among the living. I remember you perfectly well as a teacher in my infant years. I suppose my mother must have taught me to read very early, as I have never been able to recollect the time when I could not read the Bible. I think Master Chase was my earliest schoolmaster, probably when I was three or four years old. Then came Master Tappan. You boarded at our house, and sometimes I think in the family of Mr. Benjamin Sanborn, our neighbor, the lame man. Most of those whom you knew in "New Salisbury" have gone to their graves. Mr. John Sanborn, the son of Benjamin, is yet living, and is about your age. Mr. John Colby who married my eldest sister, Susannah, is also living. On the 'North Road' is Mr. Benjamin Hunton, and on the 'South Road' is Mr. Benjamin Pettingail. I think of none else among the living whom you would probably remember.

You have indeed lived a chequered life. I hope you have been able to bear prosperity with meekness, and adversity with patience. These things are all ordered for us, far better than we could order them for ourselves. We may pray for our daily bread; we may pray for the forgivness of sins; we may pray to be kept from temptation, and that the kingdom of God may come in us, and in all men, and his will every where be done. Beyond this we hardly know for what good to supplicate the Divine mercy. Our heavenly Father knoweth what we have need of better than we know ourselves; and we are sure that his eye and his loving kindness are upon us and around us every moment.

I thank you again, my good old master, for your kind letter, which has awakened many sleeping recollections; and with all good wishes I remain your friend and pupil, DANIEL WEBSTER.

Decision as to the Assignability of Land Warrants. It is stated that the Secretary of the Interior has given a lengthy decision as to the assignability of warrants under the bounty land law. It is addressed to the commissioner of the land office, and will be made public forthwith. He reiterates his former opinion that the law, as it stands, prohibits such assignments, and ridicules the Republic's idea that the intentions of members of Congress can be officially noticed, and acted upon by the department.

Baltimore Sun.

The Hon. Isaac E. Holmes, wh recently represented the Charleston district of South Carolina in Congress, and was a passenger in the steamer Georgia, which left New York on Tuesday, is said to be on his way to California, with a view of devoting himself to the practice of law in that State.

[From Arthur's Home Gazette.]

RECOLLECTIONS OF MRS. MADISON.

BY ARTHUR J. STANSBURY.

At Richmond I first saw Mrs. Madison, and the instant my eye fell upon her I felt that I was looking on a *Queen*. A queen she was; one of nature's queens;—she looked the character; her person, carriage, manners, language, would have been in place in any, the most polished, Court of Europe. To her Virgil's immortal words applied with a force that struck every beholder: "*Incedit Regina.*" Her person was large and dignified, yet moved with easy grace; her face a full oval, with raised features, double chin, fine eyes, and a mouth dressed in the most winning smiles. It was a face that seemed to bid you welcome, and to ask "what can I do for you." Having once seen her, I felt no more surprised at having heard of her from a boy:—I could credit what had frequently been told me that her husband owed much of the success of his administration, (so far as its popularity was concerned,) to the influence of his wife. Her power over him was great, and all who sought preferment, promotion, favors of any kind, addressed themselves, naturally, to her, as the readiest and the surest channel of access to the President. A corrupt woman might have enriched herself to almost any extent, by the use of such a power. Madison himself was somewhat cold and shy, and timid suitors would often have met, not with repulse, but with a polite refusal; but to Mrs. Madison any body, every body could approach; and if their request was reasonable and such as a lady might urge without derogation from her own sense of propriety, they might count upon at least her good offices. I had a personal opportunity of witnessing both the adroitness, and the prevalence, of her intercession. A gentleman was at Richmond with a subscription for an edition of the American Encyclopœdia. The presence of so numerous an assemblage of intelligent men presented a favorable opportunity for prosecuting such an enterprise. The work was expensive, and its publishers would not feel warranted to enter into such an undertaking without securing, beforehand, a respectable amount of patronage. The gentleman was very anxious, and his first application must, of course, be made to Mr. Madison, that name alone would be worth to him more than a hundred others. With such a name at the head of his list he could present it to any man; without it, he would be met with its absence as an objection. He applied, and was refused. Mr. Madison admitted the value of the work, complimented the applicant on his enterprise in undertaking its publication, wished him every success, but pleaded his own restricted circumstances, which would not justify him in incurring the expense. The poor man came to me in great dejection. A refusal from such a source took the wind out of his sails: it would justify all in refusing who sought an excuse to do so. "What shall I do?" said he, in much perplexity." "Have you ever read the book of Judges?" said I. "The book of Judges! Why yes, I have read it; but what has that to do with my subscription list?" "More, perhaps, than you think. Do you remember how the Philistines found out Samson's riddle? Do you recollect what he told them? 'If you had not plowed with my heifer, you would never have found out my riddle.' Go you, and try the same plan." "You are right; you're right! I'll do it." Next day he came into my room huzzaing—"I plowed with the heifer; and see, here's the sign manual." I asked him to tell me how she did it. "Why," replied he, "she brought me to the old gentleman, and told him of how much importance it was to me to get his name." "Yes my dear," said he, "I am aware of that; but you know, as well as I, that our circumstances are not such as to warrant me in incurring so heavy an expense. I should be glad to aid this gentleman, and glad to possess the work, but I cannot afford it." "I know that, my dear," said his lady, "or I am sure you would give this gentleman your name to help his list. But are not you a Trustee of the University of Virginia? and couldn't you take his book for the College?" "True, true, my love; I never thought of that," and he put down his name. This is a sample of the admirable tact with which she could carry her point.

There were excellent points in her character. She was a friend to the friendless. Whenever, in the drawing-room, a modest individual seemed thrown in the back ground, her quick eye instantly perceived it; and she would always contrive, without any parade of condescension, but in the most easy and natural manner, by a kind word, a kind look, a question, or some other of those nameless, intangible, but influential courtesies of which she was so perfect a mistress, to attract attention and encouragement toward the object of her kindness. Nor was this trait in her disposition confined to mere courtesy of manner; she was ever ready to confer substantial kindness on those who needed it. Mr. Catlin, the adventurous delineator of Indian life and manners, (a man as distinguished for his modest simplicity of mind as for the charm of his pencil,) once related to me this anecdote. While quite a young man, and soon after his marriage, he was in Virginia, in the vicinity of Mr. Madison's home, endeavoring to earn his support by painting portraits; he was a stranger, and in narrow circumstances, having taken cheap board at a private house in the country. Here his young wife was taken sick with the intermittent fever so common in a Southern climate, and confined for several weeks to her bed. It was a desolate situation; the necessary comforts of a sick chamber were hard to be procured, especially by a young couple, little known and in narrow circumstances. But his wife had not been sick many days, before a lady, of very prepossessing appearance, entered her chamber, and with a graceful apology for the intrusion, introduced herself, and begged to know how she could render any assistance;—and then laying aside her bonnet and shawl, she sat down by her bedside, cheered the invalid by her conversation (which ever flowed like a gentle and abundant river,) mixed and administered her medicines, and from that hour continued to nurse her like a sister, till she was quite recovered. It was Mrs. Madison.

Another beautiful trait in her character was her fondness for the young. No one could have seen her in company with young ladies, and failed to be struck with this peculiarity. It became the more remarkable as she advanced in years. At an age when to most of those who reach it the liveliness and chatter of young people is a burden, she had still the same fondness for their company; nor was there a kinder chaperone to be found in introducing and encouraging a bashful young girl, just "come out." She conciliated their confidence at once, and in a large and mixed company, you would always find a bevy of youthful faces around her, all whose pleasure seemed to be her own.

In almost every picture of Mrs. Madison, whether miniature or portrait, she is drawn with a turban; and very properly; for it was, I believe, her constant head dress. However the fashions might change, and however, in other respects, she conformed to them, she still retained this peculiarity. It became her well, nor could she, probably, have laid it aside for anything that would have set off her features to better advantage. So much was the eye accustomed to see it that it became in fact, a part of her figure. It was, to her, much what old Fredrick's three cornered hat was to him; and one would as soon expect to find Mrs. Madison without her turban, as the Prussian army would to see their King without his hat. She rouged, too, very freely; nor did she lay aside her turban, her rouge, her courtly manners, cheerful spirits or her fondness for company, to the day of her death.

Despotism. Despotism is nothing more than unlimited power, and may be exercised by a majority as well as by a single person. A pure democracy, without any restraint but its own will, and freed from all the barriers of constitutional principle, will be just as sure to tyrannize over the minority, as a despot over the majority. All governments based on mere will, whether of the majority or the minority, are equally arbitrary. The absence of restraint is the great characteristic of all despotic governments, and a democracy without it, is only a tyrant in disguise. When the Constitution ceases to be obligatory, this will be the worst government in the world. There will be no other right but that of the strongest. Those who are in a majority now, had better look to this, since the period may arrive when they will become a minority, and be offered up victims to their own shrine.

Southern Press.

Martin Farquhar Tupper, the English poet, and author of Proverbial Philosophy, has arrived in the Asia at New York. He has taken lodgings at the Astor House. He has already commenced beseonneting us with pieces written on board the steamer, and no doubt he will be beset by our *ladies*. Mr. T. will remain in this country three months. He leaves behind him a wife and eight children, and is forty years old.

Baltimore Sun.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

☞ Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perrin Locke, W. Ramsay, Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, Alex'r R. Laws, and A. J. Smiley.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We are gratified to perceive the growing interest which is manifesting itself in relation to our Common Schools. Our system, imperfect at best, and as all new systems must be, has had to struggle for years against prejudice, inattention and neglect; and at times, so dreary was the prospect, and so very little the *apparent* good it was producing, that many of our warmest philanthropists were forced to doubt as to its ultimate success. But the seed was in the soil, and was germinating—the "bread" had been "cast upon the waters" to be "gathered after many days." A people cannot be educated in a day, or in a year. Any system, no matter how wise and beneficent in its general principles, must have time to fix its roots and spread them abroad; and as *the people* live always, the next generation, or the next, or the next, under the Providence of God, may be blessed with the shading branches and refreshing fruits of the vigorous tree.

We have a right to speak of Common Schools, for we "*graduated*" at an "old-field School," and learned in these Schools all we were ever *taught*. The advantages held out to the children of the people at these Schools, are incalculable. Here they are taught to read, write, and cypher; in other words, the key of knowledge is given to the children of both sexes, while the boys are prepared to make themselves intelligent and useful citizens. To strike down all the Common Schools and all the "old-field Schools" in North Carolina, leaving only the Academies and the Colleges, would be like striking the sun from the heavens. Darkness, civil, social, and political, would at once come upon us, like that which fell upon the Egyptians. Only in these Academies and Colleges would it be day, as it was in the tents of the Israelites, while all the rest would be involved in "horrible darkness." But we took up our pen with no view of writing an essay on the importance of Common School education. Essays in favor of education are, we trust, unnecessary at this time and among a free people. *Details* and *facts* are the things to be considered and applied. All of us agree as to the importance of public instruction; and it only remains for us to strengthen and improve the system, so as to render it productive of the greatest good to the greatest number.

We find the following account of an emphatically "good move" in the last Elizabeth City Old North State:

"A Good Move. The County Court of Pasquotank, desirous of bringing the blessings of a good Education to the door of every citizen of the County, and satisfied that the Common School system could only be made effective by raising an amount by taxation, sufficient to keep the schools in operation during ten months of the year, and to employ good teachers for them, at the late March term levied a tax which will give to every District of the County $300. This is a greater sum than any County of the State has heretofore raised, and speaks volumes for the good sense and patriotism of our people; for the Magistrates were not only led to this act by their own sense of its importance, but they were urged to it, in very many instances, by the large tax paying citizens of the County. We hope so good an example will be promptly followed by every County in the State; if it should be, ten years would remove every blot of ignorance from our escutcheon; the "good Old North State," directed in its councils by an educated constituency, would take a prominent position among her sisters of the Confederacy. Intelligence being diffused among her children, her great and inexhaustible sources of wealth would speedily be developed; her now barren, because exhaustible fields, would be renovated and improved; her mines of coal and iron would speedily be worked; her facilities would be greatly improved; her statistics of crime and pauperism would exhibit a manifest improvement; her population would rapidly increase; her barns would be filled with plenty, and her children would become prosperous and happy. Such are a few of the blessings which we confidently believe would result from a liberal spirit, manifested among the people of the several counties of the State.

While the good work has thus been commenced, and the hall of improvement been put in motion, much remains to be done to produce good results from the action of the magistracy of this County. It behooves the Board of Superintendants to establish a uniform series of text-books to be used in all the schools; to appoint competent men, as committeemen of the several Districts, to advise and counsel with them as to their duties and responsibilities. The examining committee should be careful to give certificates to none, but those whom, after a careful examination, they shall find competent and apt to teach, and the several committeemen should give employment to no man, even after he has passed an examination, unless they are satisfied of his moral character. Another duty not less important, devolves upon the committeemen, and that is to see that all the school houses are put in order and rendered neat and comfortable. And here we would suggest the propriety to them of purchasing for each school a series of outline maps, of having black boards, and other indispensible requisits of a school room made and placed in every school.

Let these suggestions be carried out, and in less than two years from this date, there will not be a voice in opposition to the system in the County."

We can add nothing to the above. It speaks volumes of praise in behalf of the people and Magistracy of Pasquotank.

By the same Mail which brought us the above we received a pamphlet of some forty pages, containing an account of the "distribution of the School Fund for Craven County, and Report of the Visiter of Common Schools for 1850." We make the following extracts from the Report of Robert Lewis, Esq., County Visiter, in which he speaks generally of the importance of Common Schools, and particularly of the success attending the labors of the friends of public instruction in Craven county. His Report is addressed to the Superintendents of Common Schools, for his County. He says:

"In laying before you a report as Visiter of Common Schools, I am too sensible of my liability to err, to believe that it is perfect in every respect, nevertheless, I am consoled by the reflection that I have endeavored to discharge the important duties that devolved upon me, and have been actuated by a strong desire to promote the educational interests of Craven County. Believing as I do, that the most valuable interests of North Carolina are, in some degree, in the hands of those who have the management of Common Schools, or who have any authoritative influence over them, I have been urged to the discharge of duty by a sense of deep and lasting responsibility.

In my different tours through the County, every family on which it was my fortunate lot to call, received me as a welcome visiter; and here I could say much in favor of the inhabitants of Craven County, but as it would be a digression from the subject of Common Schools, I will only say their hospitality and kindness will be long and gratefully remembered. In almost every neighborhood there seems to be a lively and growing interest felt on the subject of Common Schools, sufficient to justify the belief that the years to come will far exceed the past, for with increasing interest increasing effort will prevail. It is a lamentable fact that there are yet parents in the County who do not avail themselves of the great advantages afforded by Common Schools, and this I consider the greatest impediment with which our School System has to contend. And will these parents continue to neglect so important a duty to their children and to their country, and thereby incur such awful responsibility before God? No! I answer for them, no!! I verily believe they will not, and I do sincerely hope that my exertions in this particular part of my duty have not been in vain, and that the next teachers' returns will show a larger number of students.

I have visited all the districts twice, many of them oftener, and can now say that the advantages of Common Schools in Craven County cannot be told,—they are incalculable. Hundreds who otherwise would have groped their way through life ignorant of the most ordinary rudiments of learning, by the aid of Common Schools have made considerable progress in literature, and many of them are in a fair way to receive a liberal education."

Mr. Lewis then goes on to give a succinct account of the condition and operations of the forty-four School Districts in his County, and concludes as follows:

"I ought to have stated in the proper place, that a number of the Districts have heretofore purchased a neat and well selected Library, consisting of fifty volumes, containing History, Biography, Moral Tales, &c. &c.; from the perusal of which, the children have received much benefit, and the establishment of Common School Libraries in the various Districts, cannot be too strongly recommended. I conclusion I would remark, that when the present state of education in this County is compared with that existing previously to the establishment of the system of Common Schools (when there were but *two small schools* in the County out of the town,) every child which has received education, has abundant cause to be grateful, and every parent ample stimulus for future exertion."

We lay these facts before our readers with the hope that they may be carefully considered, and that good may grow out of them.

Craven County appears to lead the van in the march of public instruction. She deserves all the commendations bestowed upon her, at the late session of the Assembly, by Mr. Stevenson, one of her talented Representatives, for the spirit, the order, and the unflagging zeal she has displayed in the management of her Common Schools. We trust the day is not very distant when *the State* will be what Craven is in this respect.

WASHINGTON UNION.

Mr. Ritchie has disposed of the Washington Union to Andrew Jackson Donelson and Gen. Armstrong, of Tennessee. He will continue to conduct the paper for a few weeks, or until such time as the new Editors can make arrangements to take charge of it.

Mr. Donelson is the adopted son of Gen. Jackson, and a gentleman of decided talents. He was Minister at Berlin under the Administration of Polk. Mr. Ritchie states that Mr. Donelson had been selected by President Polk as the Editor of his Administration paper, and would have gone into the post but for his (Mr. Ritchie's) acceptance of it. Gen. Armstrong was Consul at Liverpool under Mr. Polk's Administration, and is one of Tennesse's favorite sons.

Mr. Ritchie will shortly retire from public life, in all probability forever. He has worn the Editorial harness *forty-seven years*. We have not always been able to agree with the old veteran; but we have uniformly accorded to him honesty, integrity, patriotism, and purity of motive. The Republicans of the United States are under deep and lasting obligations to him for his services and sacrifices in their behalf. As an Editor he has had no superior—scarcely an equal. May his last days be his most pleasant ones, and may the recollection of his services and virtues always be green in the hearts of his countrymen!

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

This celebrated vocalist and lyric actress will favor our citizens on Saturday night next with one of her magnificent Concerts in costune, assisted by Signor Noville, the eminent Basso, and Mr. Bochsa, Director of the Orchestra, and said to be the best Harpist in the world. The Richmond Enquirer thus speaks of her:

"Anna Bishop. This eminent vocalist and lyric actress, made her first appearance at our Theatre on Tuesday night. The house was crowded, and many went away unable to obtain seats. Since the Birth-night Ball, we have not had such an assemblage of beauty and fashon in the Theatre. The boxes looked beautiful. The great prima donna was in excellent voice, and her unrivalled method, astonishing precision, in florid passages, great sweetness, and melodious tones in the simple ballads, electrified the audience. We think, like many others who were at the Concert, that Madame Anna Bishop's singing powers are greatly augmented, and some of her lower notes were full and expressive. In the scene from Roberto Devereux she was, indeed, the proud Queen Elizabeth—her costume was classical and rich, and her profusion of bijoux added to the general effect—her mad scene of Lucia was great. Some of her chromatic scales and staccato runs were admirably performed."

Our citizens owe it to talent and genius, as well as to their own sense of refined enjoyment, to turn out and give her a full house.

S. A. Douglas, Esq., the distinguished Senator from Illinois, is now at the Exchange Hotel in this city, on his way to the far South. He remains a few days, to observe the deliberations of the Legislature and Convention.

Yesterday, we had the pleasure of seeing the massive and splendid watch and chain, presented to Senator D. by the young men of California. On one cover of the watch is the seal of California beautifully executed—on the other, is the seal of Illinois—a simple spread eagle and three stars, with her admirable motto, "the Rights of the States, the National Union." On the face of the watch, is engraved Sutter's Mill in California, where gold was first discovered.

Richmond Enquirer.

Judge Douglas passed through this City on Thursday last, on his way to Rockingham County, in this State. He was in fine health and spirits.

We also saw the splendid gold watch and chain presented to him by the young men of California. It is indeed a "massive" and masterly piece of workmanship, worthy alike of those who presented it and of the distinguished man who wears it.

OHIO SENATOR.

Judge Benjamin F. Wade, Whig, of Ashtabula County, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Ohio, for six years. Judge Wade succeeds Mr. Ewing, who was appointed to fill up Mr. Corwin's term.

Judge Wade is said to be a Freesoiler. There can be no doubt of this, we should suppose, judging from the locality from which he comes. He is a "Western Reserve" Ohio Whig, and lives in Gidding's District.

Ohio is now represented in the Senate of the Union by a Freesoil Democrat and a Freesoil Whig.

The Whigs of Ohio have also succeeded in electing by their Legislature the State Auditor, and one or two Whigs to minor offices.

Three cent pieces are now being made at the United States Mint. They are three-quarters silver and one-quarter copper, and about the size of a Spanish sixteenth, though considerably thicker.

YANKEE INGENUITY.

We saw at the Store of Messrs. R. Tucker & Sons, a day or two ago, a number of little *conveniences*—wooden, brass, and iron—which most strikingly attest the ingenuity of the "universal Yankee race." We saw, for instance, such as egg-whippers, cake-turners, vegetable sifters, and a variety of other things on a similar scale "too tedious to mention." The egg-whipper is intended to lighten labor in making cakes, and in fact in making every thing into which a well-whipped egg enters as a component part; the cake-turner is used in turning pancakes, buckwheat cakes, and fritters; and the vegetable sifter is used in taking up "greens." Did you ever hear the like? In addition to this, Col. Tucker—who has an eye for the useful as well as for what is rare and beautiful—has on hand wooden spoons, butter ladles and prints, steak-pounders, keelers, &c. &c. &c.—made of wood, and done up in the best style. Many a Yankee makes a living and ultimately acquires wealth, by turning out these "contrivances," for the convenience and the cash of his Southern customers.

By the way, Col. Tucker has presented us with a handsome Summer hat, for which, of course, we made him our best bow. We have no doubt he has many "more of the same sort" on hand, from the homely straw to the fine silk, Panama, and beaver.

Talking of Yankees, here is one of the best things we have seen lately. The genuine Yankee is as "cute" and ingenious in getting out of a close place as he is in manufacturing wooden nutmegs, egg-whippers, and the like.

Scene in a Fashionable Hotel.

[*A Dining-room—Yankee at a table eating Soup.*]

Yankee—I sa-ay, waiter! This 'ere soup ain't so clean as I hev seen!

Waiter—Sir! I don't know wot you means by such an insinneration. I must speak to Mr. Carvin knife about that!

[Waiter runs to head waiter and brings that official to Yankee's chair.]

Head Waiter—Beg pardon, sir! Did you have the honor of making a remark respecting the soup?

Yankee—Well I did. There ain't no denyin' that.

Head Waiter [looking red in the face]—Sir, shall I have the pleasure of saying to the superintendant that you remarked that the soup is dirty?

Yankee [throwing himself back in the chair]—Look here—you can report to the sewperintendant, ef you've got such an officer over yer—I sposed they had sewperintendants in Sunday schools, but I never heard of one in a tavern before—yew can jest say tew him what I said to that linen jacket feller there—and mind, now, ef ye pervart the truth, I'll teech yew that the gods of the heathing are a vain thing in jest no time at all! Tell the sewp what I said, but don,t yer lie!

Superintendant [coming forward]—Anything the matter, Thomas? Anything wrong, sir?

Waiter—He says the soup ain't clean, please sir.

Yankee—That's a teetotal lie. I didn't say 'twas dirty—I didn't say 'twant clean—I shouldn't have said anything about yer soop at all, ef that jacket feller hadn't poked a bill for the dinner in my face afore I begun tew eat. I shan't pay in advance. He had more'n forty things charged on it—more'n I cood eat in tew fortnights. Had a lot of wine charged, when I belong to the Sons. What I hev, I'll pay for, when the work's dun—this here was recommended to me for a first-rate tavern.

Superintendant—My dear sir, that was only our bill of fare, designed simply to indicate what dishes may be called for. Our prices for dinner are uniform.

Yankee—The duce it is—well, the fact is I didn't mean anything agin your soop. What I was agoin' tew say was this, that the soop want as clean as I had seen; for, ye see, when I was travellin' in Pennsylvania, they had some soop at one tavern, so clean that ef yew should dip a white cambric hankercher into't 'twouldn't grease it!

[Exit superintendant and "linen jacket fellers" amid great laughter from the company.]

RICHMOND DISTRICT.

John Minor Botts, Esq., has been nominated by the Whigs of the Richmond, Va. District as their candidate for Congress at the approaching election. Mr. Botts has accepted the nomination. Two years ago the war between the Bottsites and anti-Bottsites, in Richmond, was as furious as it was funny; but it seems that desperation and sorrow have drawn the two parties once more together, and they are to be *one* for the future with an eye to "the spoils." John Minor Botts possesses as little principle, we should suppose, as any politician in the country. Passionate, impulsive, and dictatorial, the Whig party must go his way, or not go all; and it would really appear, from this nomination, that the Whigs of Richmond had at last given up their own views, modes of thinking, and independence, for the especial benefit and gratification of Mr. John Minor Botts.

We are gratified to learn, on the other hand, that the Democrats of the Richmond District have nominated for re-election their late Representative, the Hon. James A. Seddon. The nomination, we learn, was unanimously made—those Democrats who are inclined to approve the late adjustment, voting cordially in Convention for Mr. Seddon, who opposed it to the last. This is an indication alike of continued harmony and of future success.

Mr. Seddon is one of the ablest men in the Republic of his age; and his principles, like refined gold or the diamond, will shine the brighter the more they are tested and tried. We cannot doubt his re-election by a triumphant majority.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The Washington Correspondent of the Louisville Whig gives the following clue to the appointment of Mr. Owen, of Georgia, to the Consulship at Havana:

"The consulship at Havana, the most lucrative consulate in the gift of the executive, has been placed by the President at the disposal of the delegation from the State of Georgia, provided they present a proper person for it. This of course they will do, as there is, no doubt, as good material for it in that State as in any other of the Union. The claims of Mr. Langdon, the Whig mayor of Mobile, were strongly urged by his friends for this consulate; and, but for the promise made by the President to the Georgia delegation, there is no doubt but what he would have received it. From the noble and patriotic stand, however, that Georgia took during the recent slavery excitement, in which she resisted South Carolina nullification, and Mississippi disunion, and successfully checked the headlong course of secession—she was entitled not only to this, but much more at the hands of the General Government."

What will Mr. Waddell's friends say to that?

Mr. Barnum announces, in a letter to his agent in New York, that Mad'lle Lind will commence her series of farewell concerts in Castle Garden, N. Y. on or about the 25th April, and at their conclusion she will give farewell concerts in Philadelphia, Baltimore, several of the lake cities, Pittsburgh, Canada and Boston, and sail for England in the course of the summer. He also announces that he has engaged Signor Salvi, to aid Mad'lle Lind and Signor Belletti, and that Mademoiselle's future concerts will be materially improved by the addition of Salvi's splendid tenor. Mr. Barnum says farther, that he is fully determined that these last New York Concerts of Jenny Lind shall exceed in merit, attraction, and magnificence, everything of the sort ever before witnessed in any country.

In consequence of the opposition of the citizens of Boston to the Fugitive Slave law, its trade has decreased so that its merchants are going to New York to sell their goods.

Archbishop Hughes of New York has been created a Cardinal.

THE NEW UNION PARTY.

Our readers may remember an announcement in the papers some time since that sendry members of Congress had signed a paper pledging themselves to support no man for President, or members of Congress, or of a State Legislature, who was not in favor of the compromise measures of the last session of Congress. We find in the N. Y. Tribune a list of the signers of this pledge, and copy it for the information of the curious:

Samuel A. Elliott, Massachusetts,
James Brooks, New York,
David A. Bokee, "
J. Philips Phoenix, "
Robert L. Rose, "
George R. Andrews, "
John R. Thurman, "
A. M. Shermerborn, "
William Duer, "
James Cooper, Pennsylvania,
William M. Gwin, California,
Thomas G. Pratt, Maryland,
Richard J. Bowie, "
J. B. Kerr, "
Alexander Evans, "
Jeremiah Morton, Virginia,
Thos. S. Haymond, "
Willie P. Mangum, North Carolina,
Aug. H. Shepard, "
Edmund Deberry, "
David Outlaw, "
J. P. Caldwell, "
Howell Cobb, Georgia,
A. H. Stephens, "
Robert Toombs, "
Wm. C. Dawson, "
Allen F. Owen, "
Henry W. Hilliard, Alabama,
Jeremiah Clemens, "
Henry Clay, Kentucky,
Humphrey Marshall, "
James L. Johnson, "
Daniel Breck, "
John B. Thompson, "
Chas. S. Morehead, "
Finis F. McLean, "
Meredith P. Gentry, Tennessee,
Chris. H. Williams, "
Josiah M. Anderson, "
Albert G. Watkins, "
Edward C. Cabell, Florida,
Henry S. Foote, Mississippi,
H. A. Bullard, Louisiana,
Thomas J. Rusk, Texas.

There are only *five* democrats in the list. We are glad to see this. From the moment of its inception to this minute the whole concern was a whig humbug, got up to detach democrats from their party.

Nashville American.

We wonder if Messrs. Outlaw, Shepard, Deberry, and Caldwell will have the boldness to denounce those of their constituents "who were not *in favor* of the compromise measures of the last session"? This is the test; we shall see whether they will come up to or shrink from it.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

We copy the following from the Eastern Carolina Republican:

"Supposed Murder. About five or six weeks ago Tilghman Hunt, a negro trader, left Goldsboro' for Fayetteville on a trading excursion, accompanied by Thomas Pitt, whom he had hired to go with him. Nothing more was heard of either of the parties until some two weeks since, when Pitt made his appearance at Rocky Mount, where he belongs, with six negroes, two horses, a buggy, carryall, &c. and a large sum of money supposed to be 8 or 10 thousand dollars. He remained there several days, figuring largely as it appears, during which he purchased a set of bowling allies, and a negro. He gave several contradictory accounts of the way in which he became possessed of so much money in so short a time—one that he had made it by trading, and another that it had been given him to purchase negroes with. Finally he started Northward, giving the name of Garret to the conductor of the train. Since his departure two or three of the negroes have been taken up and lodged in Nash county jail. They state that Hunt, Pitt, and the six negroes had camped within a mile of Fayetteville, near the Cape Fear, we believe when the two former walked out in the woods; during their absence the report of a pistol was heard, and soon afterwards, Pitt returned alone, and ordered the negroes to have the horses put into the vehicle immediately. This is the negroes' account, and it may be true, or it may have been invented to conceal their own participation in the affair. Pitt, when he hired himself to Hunt, was worth nothing at all. He was last heard of at Petersburg, where he continued to call himself Garret. The real Garret, is a negro trader, well known here, and is fully six feet two inches in height. Pitt is a man about 21 years of age, rather large and bony, with a considerable stoop, a little bow-legged, very light complexion, white hair, and white eyebrows and eyelashes, and face very much freckled, upper lip and front teeth of the upper jaw, long. At Weldon, he was dressed in a light colored frock or business coat, pantaloons of the same or nearly the same color, and a cap. There seems to be no doubt that Pitt is guilty of the murder. We have no intelligence concerning it from Fayetteville, and have not heard of the discovery of the body. Mr. Hunt was a citizen of Guilford county in this State.

P. S. We learn by Monday morning's mail that the negroes have been examined, and admitted that Hunt had been killed by one of them at the instigation of Pitt, he having promised to give them all of Hunt's silver money and to carry them to a free State. The body was wrapped up in some canvass and thrown into a river, supposed to be Black River, a short distance from Fayetteville.

It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that Gov. Reid has offered a reward of $400 for the apprehension of Pitt.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill, and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

The Chaplin Case.—*Bail forfeited.* It will be seen by our correspondent's report of the Howard District Court proceedings, that in the case of Chaplin, the abolitionist, indicted for an assault, &c., with fire arms, on the parties who arrested him in Montgomery, Md., while abducting the slaves of Messrs. Toombs and Stevens from Washington, the recognizance of $19,000 was yesterday forfeited, by his non-appearance for trial. This is as was expected—his abolition friends, in the natural and mischievous perversity of their nature, preferring thus to *waste* that amount, rather than do so practical a good as to devote it to the purchase of some of those worthy colored people whose honest efforts to obtain freedom deserve the sympathy and often receive the assistance of slave-holders as well as others. The money forfeited is perfectly secure to the State, being, we believe, deposited in the bank. *Baltimore Sun.*

Lynching an Abolitionist in Kentucky. Rev. Edward Mathews, traveling agent of the American Baptist Emancipation Society of New York, whilst on a pilgrimage to the residence of Cassius M. Clay, of Ky, stopped at Richmond, Ky, and made use of certain unwholesome expressions relative to the subject of slavery, which induced the citizens to order him to leave the town. He left, but returned a day or two afterwards, whereupon some citizens seized him, and after ducking him nine times in a horse-pond, ordered him to leave the State. Upon refusing to do so he was dipped twice more; whereupon he promised to leave immediately, and took up the line of march on foot for Pennsylvania.

Old Pasquotank Ahead. Mr. Wm. Crawford of this county, killed a short time since, a Hog weighing 801 lbs., and that without any *extra* fat being put in or the *basket* being weighed in him. Try again Perquimans! *Old North State.*

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Melancholy Suicides.

Rochester, (N. Y.,) March 15. Charles McVean, a son of David McVean, Esq., committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart on Thursday evening. He was a young man of highly respectable and wealthy connexions, had just returned from Michigan, and was spending the evening at an uncle's with his wife, when suddenly he arose, kissed his wife, and drew a pistol and shot himself in the presence of all in the room. The moment his wife saw what he had done, she took a bottle of chloroform and drank it, and is now in a very dangerous state. The cause of this rash act is said to have been in consequence of some difficulty between the father and son in relation to the division of some property. Much sympathy is manifested for the family.

A man named John Marrett, a resident at Pittsford, cut his throat on Thursday with a razor, which put an end to his life. He left his dwelling early with the purpose, as was supposed, of working on his place. He was not again seen till 8 o'clock, when his body was found about seventy rods from his house, stiff, with his throat cut, and stark in death. He was a native of England, and about 23 years of age.

Another Fatal Steamboat Explosion.

Cincinnati, March 15. The steamer George W. Kendall this afternoon, when above Brandenburg, Kentucky, and while under full headway in the middle of the river, burst the cylinder head of the larboard engine, the wind-valve, and stand-pipe. The carpenter of the vessel was instantly killed, and some deck hands were severely scalded. Seven horses were killed, and a number of persons were scalded and jumped overboard.

Two men on the shore state that they counted twenty persons in the river at one time time, not one of whom were saved. Among them were two men. The officers of the boat, however, think that the persons on the shore took some of the horses for persons, as it has been since ascertained that the carpenter was the only person killed.

Mail Robbers Arrested.—Fatal Affair.

Nashville, March 10. John and M. O. Thurman, brothers—the former being postmaster at Sequatchee—have been arrested for robbing the Nashville and Chattanooga mail. About $700 were found on them, identified and secured.

General Wm. Cullem was to-day unanimously nominated to represent this district in Congress by the whig district convention at Gallatin. He shot Thomas Davidson, a few days since, at Gainsboro', while at court. Davidson has since died Cullem once formerly had been shot by Davidson, and in the present rencontre is represented to have acted on the defensive, and shot his antagonist a hundred paces distant, with a rifle.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Weather—Markets, &c.

New York, March 17, 6 P. M. The weather today has been rainy, intermingled with snow, and very disagreeable, operating against out-door business.

Stocks quiet. Sales of U. S. 6's, 1867, at 116¼; Canton Company, 57, and Reading, 59. Exchange on London, 9½ to 10 per ct. premium.

The Flour market is dull. Sales of only 2,500 barrels at 4 44 a $4 50 for common State brands; Southern, 4 68 a 4 75 and $4 87; Genesee, 4 87 a $4 94. Sales of Corn Meal at $3 06¼. Rye Flour, quiet.

Nothing of moment doing in Wheat. Genesee, $1 14; red, 98 cents a $1. Corn steady. Sales of 9,000 bushels at 66 a 67 cts. for mixed and yellow. Oats, 46 a 48 cts. Rye, 73 cents.

Provisions firm—sales of 700 bbls. new mess pork at $13 25; old mess $12 75, and prime do., $10. Sales 500 bbls. lard, at 8¾ a 8¾ cts. per lb.

The grocery market is quiet—small sales Orleans sugar at 5½ to 6¾ cts. Molasses at 31 cts. Coffee quiet; Rio, 10¾ a 11¾ cents. Rice quiet—prices unchanged.

The cotton market is somewhat depressed—sales to-day of 800 bales at fully ¼ cent per lb. decline since Saturday, closing dull.

Whiskey quiet—small sales at 24 cents per gallon for best. Tobacco quiet. Wool firm, and in good demand.

West Point Appropriation Bill. The act for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 31, 1852, makes the following appropriations:

Officers, instructors, cadets and musicians,	$87,436
Commutation of subsistence,	2,266
Forage of officers' horses,	864
Clothing officers' servants,	30
Repairs, incidental expenses, &c.,	27,135
Increase and expenses library,	1,000
Expenses Board Visitors,	3,800
Do instruction field engineering, &c.,	500
Quarters for engineers' troops,	5,000
Apparatus for warming buildings,	2,500
Total,	$130,528

MARRIED,

In this City, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. William M. Brown, to Miss Frances E., eldest daughter of Mr. Henry J. Brown, all of this City.

In Hyde county, on the 2d instant, by the Rev. W. E. Pell, Richard Inge Wynne, Esq., to Miss Anna E., daughter of the late Henry Spencer, all of that county.

At the residence of Col. Chas. McClees, on Tuesday the 4th inst., by the Rev. William Closs, Col. Benjamin A. Spruill, to Mrs. Mary J. Lewis, all of Tyrrell County.

DIED,

In this County, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. Rebecca Norwood, relict of Augustin Norwood, Esq. Mrs. N. was for many years an acceptable member of Mount Vernon Baptist Church, in this County, and left a testimony behind of having died exulting in the Christian's faith. [Com.

GREAT MUSICAL EVENT.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
At the Yarbrough Saloon, March 22.
GRAND LYRIC CONCERT,
IN COSTUMES, BY
MADAME ANNA BISHOP!
Her first visit in the Provinces since her brilliant tour in Cuba and in Mexico, and her late triumphs in New York, &c.
The eminent Basso SIGNOR NORVELLI, from the Astor Italian Company, in his first appearance.
Mr. BOCHSA, as Director at the Piano Forte.
Popular Songs and Ballads.
Splendid Operatic Scenes in Appropriate Dress, giving full effect to the meaning of the composers. See programme.
Tickets $1 each, to be had at Mr. Petersilia's Music Store.
Madame Anna Bishop's engagements in other cities, previous to her visit to Europe, will not allow her to repeat the Lyric Concert.
Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

$ 40,000! State Bonds.
Treasury Office, Raleigh, N. C., March 19, 1851.
PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 21st of April next, for the purchase of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually and principal payable at the end of ten years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of this State at the session of 1850-'51 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State." DANIEL W. COURTS.
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—td.

$ 10,000! State Bonds.
Treasury Office, Raleigh, N. C., March 19, 1851.
PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 21st of April next, for the purchase of bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually and principal payable at the end of twenty years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the session of 1848-'9, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company." DANIEL W. COURTS.
Public Treasurer.
Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—t.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
R. TUCKER & SON.
WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are
Rich Chenie and Chameleon Silks,
Furland and Indian, do.
Black Gro De Lyon, do.
Glace and Silver Grey, do.
White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Gingham,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcellnes and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemizets and Undersleeves,
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality,
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings,
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.
R. TUCKER & SON.
March 19th, 1851. 40—

$400 REWARD.
A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency, David S. Reid,
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.
WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Thomas Pitt, late of the County of Edgecombe, did lately in the County of Cumberland in this State, murder one Tilghman Hunt, late of the County of Guilford, and that the said Thomas Pitt has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State:
Now, therefore, to the end that the said Thomas Pitt may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation offering a reward of Four Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Cumberland.
DESCRIPTION.
The said Thomas Pitt is described as being 23 or 24 years of age, five feet ten inches high, light hair approaching red, has a down cast look, would weigh 160 or 165 pounds, teeth not very sound and upper ones project, cheek bones prominent, and has freckles on his face and hands. He was last heard of in Petersburg, where he passed under an assumed name.
Given under my hand, and with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1851.
DAVID S. REID.
By order of the Governor.
Thomas Settle, Jr. *Private Sec.*
The Baltimore Sun, the Richmond Examiner, the Norfolk Argus, and the South Side Democrat, (Petersburg,) will copy the above four times each, and forward accounts.
March 19, 1850. 40—

EVANS & COOKE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.
WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery,
GROCERIES, &c.
and indeed every thing found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock.
Chenl, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L. C Hdkf's.
Taffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Parasols,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street. H. L. EVANS.
GEO. T. COOKE.
Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—
Register please copy.

McMahon's American Gardener.
ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the
Kitchen Garden, Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden, Flower Garden,
Orchard, Green House,
Vineyard, Hot House, and
Nursery, Forcing Frames.
For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.
This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at
TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.
Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Spring Styles for 1851.
R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of
Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin HATS,
French style do. do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver, do.
Campeachy and Panama, do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama, do.
do. " " Leghorn, do.
Boy's and Children's Summer, do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican, do.
Do. do. California, do.
Palmleaf, Leghorn, and Pearl Straw, do.
Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be settled by Barrett and Newsom, a transfer of the same having been made to them. BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.
Dec. 28, 1850. 31—

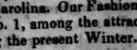
Notice.
I HAVE now on hand all the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, lately purchased from Barrett, Newsom & Holden, and will be making additions to the former stock as the custom may need. I will continue at the Brick Store House, nearly opposite to the Post Office, and will be thankful to receive a liberal patronage from punctual customers. THOS. W. HOLDEN.
Milton, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 31—

WIGS AND SCALPS!
TO those destitute of that great ornament, a good head of Hair, and those whose hair is falling, Dr. Quirk the Rejuvenator deems it only necessary to say that he has made arrangements to visit Raleigh on or by Monday the 24th inst., when he will be prepared to remedy defective Heads, or curing diseases of the Head and restoring the Hair of those inclined to baldness. A certain remedy is now offered for the defective or diseased

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.



Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, bracelets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons,
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
November 1850. 6—

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.
December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those
CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS!
a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Works on Cooking, &c.

THE Modern House Wife, comprising one thousand Receipts for the Economic and Judicious preparation of every meal of the day—by Alexis Soyer. The complete Cook and Confectioner—by J. M. Sandersons The United States practical Receipt Book. Miss Leslies Lady's New Receipt Book. Modern Cooking—by Eliz. Acton. Virginia House Wife, or Methodical Cook—by Miss Randolph. Miss Beecher's Domestic Receipt Book. Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy. Well and cheap, for Domestic use, a book of useful Receipts. For sale at
TURNER'S N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Febuary 3, 1851. 28—

New Books,

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whalton, M. D., with illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguilloe.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Book of the Bible, by Gilfillon.
Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 32—

PYFER & CO.
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Who have been prosecuting the Lottery business for the last twenty-three years—daily selling
Handsome and Brilliant Prizes

To their thousand of patrons, feel incumbent on them for the good of their fellow-men, in ameliorating their condition, to enlighten the uninformed where and how to obtain wealth and its concomitant luxuries.

We therefore respectfully submit to the inspection of the public generally throughout the United States, the annexed

Galaxy of Rich and Gorgeous Lotteries!!!

The Schemes for the month of March are of unusual merit and brilliancy, and commend themselves by their own raciness to the esteem of all who seek the
Potent Influence of Wealth!

All orders for Lucky Tickets or Packages to receive immediate and faithful attention, should be carefully addressed to the truly fortunate old-established and popular house of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Gorgeous Schemes for March, 1851.
Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date March.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$12	$40 00
3	8,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	2½	8 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	32,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
6	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
7	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
8	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
10	10,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	2½	8 00
11	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
12	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
13	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
14	13,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	13 00
15	51,322	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
17	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	2 of 30,000	75 Nos	10 drawn	10	40 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
24	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
25	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
29	75,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	30	95 00
31	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a schemo.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old-Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
March 1, 1851. 33—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave $180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ " 250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 " 300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.
April, 1840. 806—eow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING
their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.
Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C.
March 3d, 1850. 801—1y.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by
Henry D. Turner,
North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
Brocoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower—Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
Cucumber—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins.
Carrot—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
Endive—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnip—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
Parsley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
Carrot—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad leaved.
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
Turnip—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
Herbs—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
Grass Seeds—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.
Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune.
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.
A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.
Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

NOTICE.

ON the fourth Monday of March next, I will sell, for cash, in the town of Carthage, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and the expenses of said sale.

No. acres.	Persons names.	Location.	Taxes
45.	Heirs of H. A. McNeill.	McDeed's creek,	04 c
22.	" "	Mouth Big Pond,	02
45.	" "	Hart's Branch,	06
50.	" "	Gut creek,	04
25.	" "	Little creek,	06
25.	" "	Morganton road,	08
10.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
64.	" "	Yadkin road,	04
64.	" "	Mill creek,	04
64.	" "	Seal's road,	06
15.	" "	Stear Branch,	02
22.	" "	McDeed's creek,	02
225.	Heirs of A. B. McFadyen,	Govenor's creek,	63
110.	Heirs of John Black,	Nick's creek,	10
100.	Heirs of Alex. Nicholson,	Raccoon creek,	21

All the above Land will be sold if not previously paid.
A. R. WADSWORTH, late Sheriff.
Feb. 12, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $4.) 29—6t.

State of North Carolina—Martin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1851.

Samuel Hyman, Administrator of William S. Hines, against Christopher C. Hines and others, Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said children and next of kin of Kenneth Sherrod and Elizabeth Wallace to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the second Monday of April next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D., 1851.

L. JOHNSON, C. C. C.
February, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 33—6w.

Yet Alive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING OFF AT COST.

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850 6 —.

North Carolina Executor.

THE North Carolina Executor, containing the Statutes and Common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and Precedents, intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators, in their practical management of Estates, acording to the laws now in force; with which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dowers, and other provisions for Widows, distribution of Estates, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c.

For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore, by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Feb. 1851. 32—

John M. Sheppard, Jr
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va.
Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.
Richmond, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

GARDEN SEEDS
WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE

February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
Borecole—Purple.
Brussel's Sprouts.
Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.
Corrat—Long Orange, Large White Field.
Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
Cress—Pepper Grass.
Corn Salad—Large French.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.
Encive—White curled.
Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
Lettuce—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton. Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.
Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Cocoanut and Crook Neck.
Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsafy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit. P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:
His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.
Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N. P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.
Just received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
December 9, 1850. 13—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet-soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords,
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

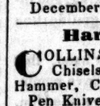
Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. }
July 22, 1850. } 836—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road
Meeting at Finch's Store, Johnston County.

A PUBLIC Meeting will take place at Finch's Store, in Johnston County, on Saturday, March 29th, at 11 o'clock.

All persons who are interested in the construction of the Fayetteyile and Northern Plank Road are invited to attend.

Fayetteville, March 3, 1851. 36—2t.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,
Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.
April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the
TRAVELLING PUBLIC
that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of
Watches and JeWelry,
in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of
Fashionable Jewelry,
such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

BOOT and SHOE
MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ
As good Workmen as there is in the Union,
and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has